

FORMOSA NEWS.

Among the many carefully written and highly interesting articles published in the June number of *The Sun*, a Japanese monthly review of politics, science, literature and art, published in Tokyo, there is a very interesting report on Formosa from which we collate the following items:—

Only one third of the whole island of Formosa can be said to be at all civilized, and of this third the state of the population is so low that the island has but little been developed. One of the first things to be attended to would be to encourage immigration, and to subsidize productive industries. Sugar, tea, rice and coal form the principal articles of export. In 1893 the amount of sugar exported to Japan amounted to 500,000 tons. The tea production is said to be very considerable, being chiefly in the hands of the Chinese.

The Kelung coal mine is worked on a small scale and is said not to have hitherto been profitable. In the hands of the Japanese more capital will be invested in it, and it is believed that at better quality of coal will be taken from a lower stratum.

On account of the customs and usages in Formosa being not yet ascertained, the intended establishment of judicial courts will, for a time, be put off. Heavy criminal cases will be disposed of by *judexes*, while civil cases will be put into the hands of the administrative government.

The two impending undertakings in Formosa involving great future interest are the construction of the railroad between Tamsui and the capital of Formosa, and the building of a wharf at Takao. Geographically speaking, the site of the capital could hardly be exceeded, being centrally located; but rapid currents and rough waves, coupled with the absence of a good harbour, make it impossible for vessels to stop along the coast. To develop the commercial and industrial interests of the capital of Formosa the first thing to be done is to connect it with Tamsui with a railroad of 700 ft. Of all the three ports, *i.e.* Tamsui, Keelung and Takao, the only harbour where big vessels and mugs of war can enter is Takao. The condition of tide and shallowness of the water at Tamsui make it extremely difficult for ships of any size to enter there. As Takao has such a splendid location, if a proper wharf and breakwater be constructed it will be made a fine harbour.

Our people going to Formosa are liable to catch a fever peculiar to the island. The sudden change of climate which one going from this country experiences and the frightful filthiness of the streets and houses make the disease spread more rapidly. As soon as the island comes under our administration the necessary salutary measures will be adopted at once.

The party that accompanied Governor General Kobyama to Formosa for managing the existing railroad and for laying new lines in that island, consisted of 15 engineers, 21 chief train conductors, 15 telegraphic engineers, and 250 workmen attached to the railroad corps.

In Formosa the highest temperature in mid-summer often goes above 100° out of doors, but not so much in the shade, and at night the thermometer goes down to 85° or 86°. Even in daytime one does not feel the heat so much, as cool winds from the surrounding mountains somewhat mitigate the heat.

The dwellings of the aborigines resemble that of the South Sea Islanders, and might be more properly called "dug outs" than houses. The floor is made about 3 or 4 feet high, so as to prevent the inroads of insects. As to dress they simply wear a piece of cotton cloth about their loins, but the women of higher rank have their body covered with a sheet, with hole in its centre through which they put their heads.

The *Official Gazette* contains the following notification:—

THE BUREAU OF FORMOSA AFFAIRS.

Art. I.—In the Cabinet there shall be established a Bureau for Formosa Affairs under the control of the Minister President of State.

Art. II.—The Bureau of Formosa Affairs shall have charge of all matters, civil and military, relating to Formosa and the Pescadore Group.

Art. III.—The Bureau of Formosa Affairs shall present to the Minister President of State its views upon the representations and reports forwarded by the Governor-General of Formosa.

Art. IV.—All correspondence between the different departments and offices of the Central Government and the Governor-General of Formosa, shall be conveyed through the medium of the Bureau of Formosa Affairs.

All correspondence directed to the Governor-General of Formosa from the different departments and offices of the Central Government, shall previously be submitted to the inspection of the Bureau of Formosa Affairs.

Art. V.—The Bureau of Formosa Affairs shall be constituted by a President, and Vice-President, and a certain number of Commissioners.

Art. VI.—The position of President shall be filled by an official of *Shinshu* rank, and that of Vice-President by one of *Chokunin* rank.

Art. VII.—Commissioners shall be nominated on the recommendation of the Minister President of State, from amongst officials of *Chokunin* rank.

Art. VIII.—The President shall make regulations about investigations, debates, and the management of business, and shall report the same to the Minister President of State.

Art. IX.—The President shall preside over the debates, report the result of the debates to the Minister President of State, and superintend the general business of the Bureau.

Art. X.—In case of the disability of the President, his functions shall be discharged by the Vice-President.

With the exception of the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the Vice-President shall have in the debates exactly the same status as the Commissioners.

Art. XI.—Besides taking part in the debates, the Commissioners may, by order of the President, be entrusted with a share in the management of the business of the Bureau.

Art. XII.—The President, the Vice-President, and the Commissioners shall receive an annual allowance not exceeding a thousand yen.

Art. XIII.—Two Secretaries shall be appointed to the Bureau of Formosa Affairs. They shall be of *Sonin* rank; and their official grade and salary shall be regulated in accordance with the accompanying schedule.

The Secretaries, under the direction of the President, shall manage the general business of the Bureau.

Art. XIV.—A certain number of clerks shall be appointed to the Bureau of Formosa Affairs. They shall be of *Hanin* rank; and they shall be engaged in the conduct of general business under the direction of superior officials.

SCHEDULE.

Official rank and grade.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
Annual salary.	¥1,500	¥1,200	¥1,000	¥800	¥600	¥500	¥400	¥300	¥200	¥100

THE FORMOSA BOARD OF CONTROL.

The personnel of the Formosa Board of Control has been determined, though not yet gazetted. The names of the leading members of the Board are:—

President. H. E. Count ITO.
Vice-President. Lieut. General KAWAKAMI.
Mr. ITO MIYOTI, Grand Secretary of the Cabinet.
Mr. SUYEMATSU KENCHO, Chief of the Legislative Bureau.
Mr. HARA, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Mr. TAJIRI, Vice-Minister of Finance.
Mr. DEN, Chief of the Bureau of Communications.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE ENGLISH MAIL.

LONDON, May 23rd.

The 13th annual general meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce was held on the 21st May. Sir A. K. Rolfe, M.P., the President, said that their membership had increased by 360, and was now nearly 4,000; their finances showed a credit balance of £34. He suggested the formation of an economic section, and the taking of an active interest in the organizations of the University of London. As to the course of trade, in order to get at both the foreign and home trades he had taken the opinions of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country with the following results:—Twenty-eight of them replied that their trade was good, 23 that it was moderate, and 23 that it was bad; 32 said that the prospects of trade were good, 23 that they were moderate, and 13, bad. The prospects were said to be bad in the cotton, coal, iron, glass, lace, and holier trades; moderate in shipping and shipbuilding; and good in the woolen, engineering, building, and leather trade. There was one high testimony, from Luton, to the value of technical education as a means of restoring our industries to their old-time status. In his opinion the causes adverse to trade were decreasing, and those favourable to it were increasing, and in aiding this revival he bespoke the organized and effective help of all the Chambers of Commerce of the country.

Speaking at a dinner given to bankers at the Mansion House on 22nd May, Sir W. Harcourt stated:—"I have seen many signs of depression here. I have seen this country recover from that depression. I have reliance on its recuperative power; I have reliance, above all, on its principles of commerce, of finance, and of currency which have been current in this country for the last fifty years. I know that I am treading on dangerous ground. I will apologise beforehand for any susceptibilities that I may have touched; but, standing here in the very centre of the money market of the world, I will appeal to the experience of the last half century in defence of the commercial, the fiscal, and the monetary principles which have made this United Kingdom what it is. These commercial principles have been built up by a trade unexampled in the history of any other world and without parallel in any other State. Your monetary principle has made you the great money market of the world, and, in my opinion, you will still remain so. I desire not unnecessarily to introduce any controversial topics here. But in the position which I unworldly hold, I feel it to be my duty to state that Her Majesty's Government abide by these principles, and that they are not willing either at home or abroad, to encourage the notion, in any circumstances, that they are prepared to depart from them. Nothing could be more unwise, nothing could be more dangerous, than that the responsible Government of a country like this should allow it to be supposed in any part of the world that they held ambiguous language, or had any doubtful mind upon a question of this character."

A cricket match was played at Denmark Hill on 18th May, between teams of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and London and Westminster Bank. The London and Westminster went in first and scored 170 for seven wickets. The Hongkong Bank made 55 in their first innings, and going in a second time made 23 for four wickets.

There was some remarkably high scoring in the cricket matches on 18th May. Following up the advantage they gained on the previous day, Lancashire defeated the M.C.C., at Lord's, by ten wickets. At the Oval, Surrey carried off 230 runs, Lockwood contributing 125. Warwickshire, going in a second time lost a wicket to make 29 runs, and at the drawing of stumps were 368 behind. Nottingham's batting on the Trent Bridge ground, where Gunn had made 219 on the previous day. Mr. Howitt now put on 119, and Baguley 110, the whole side not being out till the large total of 728 had been amassed. Sussex completed an innings for 170. Mr. Vince played a magnificent innings of 288 at the Oval, where he was not dismissed till he had run up a score of 477. Somersetshire then made 45 without loss, and with all their wickets in hand, were 126 runs behind. In reply to an innings of 426 by Mr. Thornton's England eleven, Cambridge University scored 293 and took a wicket for eight runs. At Oxford the Next Seventeen carried their first innings score to 426, Mr. G. O. Smith making 131. The First Thirteen put on 135 for two wickets. Liverpool and District had a seven-wicket victory over Yorkshire.

A Russian telegram from Moscow says that a party, consisting of six Russian noblemen, headed by Count Alexei Bobrinskiy and accompanied by about a dozen servants, all sharpshooters admirably equipped, left about a week ago for the Pamir region, with the intention of riding along the new frontier between Russia and British territory. They will also proceed along a portion of the Russo-Chinese frontier.

The Crown Prince of Siam, accompanied by his brother, his two half-brothers, and a numerous suite, arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne on May 20th. Prince Savarit, brother of the King of Siam and Siamese plenipotentiary in Europe, travelled with his nephews, and the Marquis de Maha Yotha, Siamese Minister in London, was also present. The Royal party were the guests of Sir Andrew Noble at Jesmond Down-house. On 21st they visited the Elswick Works. The party left for London on 22nd.

The appointment of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley to the Colony of the Royal Horse Guards leaves practically no further step in the military profession open to him. There are many appointments of dignity which he might be called upon to fill—such as the Aldershot command, for instance—when his present tenure of command in Ireland has expired, but the rank of Field-Marshal, coupled with the Colony of one of the regiments of Household Cavalry, has hitherto been the usual "highest possible" for the most successful British soldier.

Experiments have been carried on for some time past at Flibright with a new aerial apparatus to be used in place of a captive balloon for military purposes. It is the invention of Lieutenant Belden-Powell, of the Scots Guards,

and consists chiefly of a huge kite, containing some 500 square feet of canvas, which is inflated and steered by other smaller kites. Not only has it been found, writes a military correspondent, that this apparatus can lift a man in moderate breezes, but it has lately been proved capable of doing so in a dead calm, the ropes being drawn along by men or by horses.

There were unmistakable symptoms of revolt against the Government on the part of several of the North of Scotland members who on 17th May attended a meeting of the Highland Land Reform Association, at Westminster. Mr. Weir and Dr. Clark stated that it was their immediate intention to force the Government to say they had lost all faith in the Government with regard to the Crofters Bill, and did not believe that the Government had any intention of pressing on the measure this session, otherwise it would have been earlier introduced. Mr. Donald C. Fraser, secretary, read a letter from Mr. MacGregor, M.P. It stated that, as a protest against the conduct of the Government in practically throwing the Crofters Bill overboard, and because as a true Radical he could not find it in his heart to vote against a Government with which he was otherwise in sympathy, he had resolved upon resigning.

The United States Supreme Court has declared the Income Tax to be unconstitutional *in toto*. The Court decided against the law by a majority of one. Justice Fuller read the opinion of the majority, which was to the effect that the tax imposed by Sections 27 to 37 inclusive of the Tariff Act of 1894, so far as it fell on the income of real estate and on personal property, being a direct tax within the meaning of the Constitution, was therefore unconstitutional and void, because not apportioned according to representation, all those sections constituting one entire scheme of taxation were necessarily invalid. The sections mentioned constitute all of that portion of the Tariff Act which relate to the income tax. The decision though not unexpected, causes a general feeling of relief and thankfulness. The common remark is, states a correspondent, "that it is the most momentous event since the Abolition of Slavery." The law is not regarded as a properly an economic measure of taxation, but as Socialistic legislation designed by the richer and more prosperous States to compel the poorer and more prosperous Eastern States to bear more than a just share of the taxation. It is believed that, if sustained, the law would prove to be the first in a series of class legislation which would grow steadily more Socialistic in character.

Senators have been caused in political and official circles in the United States by the announcement of the decision of the Navy Department, by which Admiral Meade is compulsorily retired with a reprimand endorsed by President Cleveland. The Admiral was in command of the Pacific Squadron while the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua was being adjusted, he publicly expressed his regret that inactivity was imposed upon him by the policy pursued from Washington, and that he was not at liberty to interpose force to prevent the British blockades and marines being landed on Nicaraguan territory. In giving his approval to the action of the Department, President Cleveland embodies in his endorsement the expression of his regret that such long and brilliant services as constituted the record of Admiral Meade should have been marred by conduct so completely at variance with his career.

Interest in the Parliamentary Golf Tournament is being maintained, largely through the excellent form shown by Mr. Herbert Gladstone, who promises to do remarkably well for the Government at Farnham. Curiously enough, on every occasion he has had to meet members of the Opposition, and in all the four rounds he has come out the winner. His last victim was Mr. Graham Smith, ex-captain of the Royal and Ancient Club at St. Andrews, and himself one of the prettiest players in the House. This gentleman made a fair stand on behalf of the front Opposition bench, but the First Commissioner of Works won with comparative ease with three holes in hand.

The Princess of Wales being at Sandringham, the Princess Louise held a drawing-room on Wednesday. The Princess of Wales had promised to attend the flower-show in the Temple Gardens, but excused herself on the ground of indisposition. She returned from Norfolk, however, to attend the Queen's birthday dinner party.

The Queen has postponed her departure for Balmoral, owing to the cold prevailing in Scotland.

A deputation, headed by the Duke of Westminster, had an interview with Lord Rosebery yesterday on the subject of the Armenian atrocities. Proceedings were private, but it appears Lord Rosebery laid stress on the concert of England, France, and Russia in dealing with the question.

The *Times*, in a leader, welcoming the Shahzada Nurulla, says that the Amer having learned to place implicit trust in the representatives of our Government, has shown himself strong in many things. In nothing, perhaps, has he shown himself stronger than in the constant command which he has exercised over his own ambition.

In a discussion at the London Institution on Wednesday, Mr. Bertman Currie trusted that Mr. Deby, who in office would be restrained from tampering with the gold standard, or from standing in any way, would be a fair stand on behalf of the front Opposition bench, but the First Commissioner of Works won with comparative ease with three holes in hand.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman has given an evasive reply to a question about the reform of the War Office. The *Times* persists in demanding the appointment of a small executive commission, in order to end what it calls the present mismanagement of our military affairs.

The *Freemantle*, the official organ of the Vienna Foreign Office, explains that Count Kaloky's resignation is not owing to personal considerations, but to what he conceives to be an attempt in Hungary to restrict the sphere of activity of the Foreign Minister, Count Goluchowicz. Though a Conservative and a Roman Catholic, Count Kaloky is not a reactionary.

The indignation of the Crofters representatives is chiefly due to the refusal of the Government to refer the Crofters' Bill to a Select Committee, and to the addition of twenty English members to the committee. In discussion yesterday, the Highland members asserted that the result of the recent by-elections was owing to the Government's want of backbone.

At a Liberal Unionist meeting at St. James's Hall the same day, the Duke of Devonshire said that the Government was stricken with a mortal paralysis, and a closer relationship with England was necessary for the life of the nation.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the circumstances under which the alliance of Liberal Unionists had been formed, was creditable to English statesmanship and patriotism. Their differences had lessened until they had almost disappeared. He confirmed the testimony of Mr. Balfour as to the cordiality of the relationship which had subsisted between them. Comradeship in arms had brought about a better understanding and a closer friendship. Though there were still differences of individual opinion in their general policy, there was complete identity of aims, and complete union as to methods by which these aims were to be accomplished.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE:

Australia (Canton) to-morrow.
English (Rohita) 20th inst.
German (Bayern) 20th prox.
Tacoma (Victoria) 5th prox.
American (Belgia) 16th prox.
Tacoma (Tacoma) 19th prox.
Canadian (Empress of Japan) 22nd prox.

The Imperial German Mail steamer *Bayern*, carrying the German mails under date Berlin 31st inst., left Singapore for this port at 2 p.m. yesterday, and may be expected here on or about Tuesday morning the 2nd proximo.

We are informed by the Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Maria Valer* left Kobe for this port at 4 p.m. to-day.

SHIPPING RETURNS.

From 6 p.m. yesterday to 6 p.m. to-day.

ARRIVALS.
Progress, steamer from Toulon.
Orizaba, " " Singapore.
Triton, " " Chelso.
Wingsang, " " Singapore.
Lijoo, " " Canton.
Eysmoen, " " Canton.
Frisch, " " Hothow.
Tugrahan, " " Samarang.
Aggregating 9,874 tons register.

DEPARTURES.
China, steamer for Saigon.
Rio, " " Saigon.
Continental, " " Hothow.
Hollan, " " Swatow.
Hannover, " " Kobe.
K. W. Warbler, " " Kuchelapora.
Kong Bong, " " Swatow.
City of Peking, " " Yokohama, etc.
Lauang, " " Singapore.
Aggregating 12,564 tons register.

The British steamer *Wingsang* left Calcutta on the 12th inst., and arrived at Penang on the 18th, and experienced heavy monsoon and moderate sea during the passage. Left Penang on the 19th; arrived at Singapore on the 21st. Left Singapore on the 22nd; thence to lat. 13 deg. north, experienced fresh monsoon and high sea; thence to port had light southerly and easterly winds and fine weather.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

P. C. C. Kiao, in Kowloon Dock.
Triton, " " " "
Hannover, " " " "
Tugrahan, " " Cosmopolitan "

The Spanish cruiser *Reina Cristina* left yesterday for Manila.

H.M.S. *Leander* left Yokohama homeward bound on the 18th inst.

Discussion on Mr. Jack's papers at the Room of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders at 8.45 to-night.

The steamer *Proctor*, belonging to the Fleng-hung Steam Navigation Company, has, the *Yokohama Mail* says, been sold to Japanese owners at the price of £10,000. Her net measurement is 1,150 tons.

We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Thomas Fairlie, chief engineer of the *Hiroshima Maru*, a vessel which took place at sea quite suddenly on the 11th inst. He was buried on the following day at sea. Mr. Fairlie was only 38 years of age, and was a native of Glasgow, where his parents are still living. He was very popular with all with whom he came in contact.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:—

LONDON, May 25th.

At a sign of the times it was announced on Thursday last, in the House of Commons, that the Duke of Cambridge, as the Ralger of Hyde Park, has been compelled to give a reluctant consent to the admission to the park of bicyclists. The riders will only be allowed in Hyde Park until 10 a.m., after which hour they will be excluded until the park is opened to them the next morning. The Duke of Cambridge has hitherto been firmly opposed to the admission of the bicyclists into the park.

WASHINGTON, May 25th.

The Bureau of Statistics of the State Department has just published reports from Consul officers upon the Oriental market for daily produce and other commodities.

Consul-General McIlvaine of Kanagawa, Japan, reports that the daily produce market in Japan is very limited, since the demand for foreign goods is confined to the foreign residents at the open ports and a few natives of the higher class who have come into direct contact with foreigners.

The consumption of butter and cheese is confined almost entirely to the foreign communities.

There has been a great demand in Japan for apples and pears, as these fruits have very little to be seen here, and the demand has been very large for many years. There is no reason why he should not at least have some of the fruit.

The trade in preserved and prepared fruits and products has been largely controlled by English manufacturers for many years. There is no reason why he should not at least have some of the fruit.

Secretary Gresham died at 1.15 o'clock this morning at his rooms at the Arlington House. Although his recovery was practically abandoned when the sinking spell occurred shortly before 6 last evening, the most powerful heart stimulants were administered, and he was kept in a state of artificial life for several hours.

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The three physicians saw that the end was near, and at 12 o'clock withdrew to the ante-room, leaving in the room only the members of his family and the nurses.

Up to that time the Secretary had been conscious and talked at intervals. His words were full of bravery. He fully appreciated his condition and spoke words of hope and cheer to his at-ten wife and daughter. Sometimes his mind wandered slightly and went back to the days of long ago, recalling incidents of life and happiness in the spring of his life. He spoke, too, of his absent son and his Private Secretary, Mr. Sandie, whom he loved as a son, and who, like his son, was speeding to his bedside, all too late. Mrs. Gresham sat at the bedside smoothing his forehead and occasionally reading to him from the Bible passages which he loved.

As the end approached his pulse became hardly perceptible. Gradually his eyes closed and closed, Mrs. Gresham, with noble and heroic fortitude, continuing to read the words of the gospel to her departed husband. Her daughter and son-in-law stood with bowed heads at the side of the couch.

A 1.15 o'clock his breathing ceased; a peaceful shadow passed over his pale countenance, his pulse flickered and the sorrowing family were in the presence of death. One of the nurses conveyed the news that the end had come to the physicians in the next room, and they in turn brought it to the watchers in the reception-room. In the hotel lobby outside were half a hundred of the Secretary's friends. Mrs. Gresham's devotion to her husband during his illness has been of the most tender, patient and faithful character. She seemed determined to fight off death.

"If he dies," she said many times, "I lose all." The almost persuasion was required to induce her to leave the room. Yesterday she grew so faint from exhaustion that she seemed and would have fallen had not one of the nurses caught her in her arms.

LATER.

Mr. Gresham's illness began May 1st when he was attacked with acute pleurisy. The physicians diagnosed his case as gall-stone in the bladder at first, his pleurisy symptoms being overlooked for almost thirty-six hours. As soon as Dr. W. W. Johnson was called he discovered the cause of Secretary's suffering from an acute case of pleurisy, probably caused by exposure while riding to Woodley, the President's country home, at night. In the meantime the gall-stone had passed. The Secretary's right lung was affected, the cavity being already filled with pleuritic fluid. His respiration rose to 43. The physicians decided not to tap the cavity but to rely upon absorption to rid it of the exuded fluid.

Gradually Secretary Gresham grew better. The respiration was reduced to almost normal.

Saturday when Dr. Johnson thought all danger past the left lung suddenly became affected and filled rapidly. Since then either Dr. Johnson or the consulting physician has been at his bedside constantly, as have Mrs. Gresham and the Secretary's son-in-law, Mr. Andrews. He passed a very bad night on Saturday and a bad day Sunday, suffering so much pain that last night he was placed under the influence of opiate. He has been kept more or less under their influence all day. His long illness had weakened the Secretary greatly, and his physicians decided that in his exhausted condition he could not undergo an operation for the removal of the fluid. The fact that the Secretary has been so much troubled for years, and has been obliged to diet, mitigated against any rapid recovery of strength. Secretary Gresham had an attack of pleurisy years ago. He has also suffered much from his wounds, being at one time bedridden for over a year.

About 3.30 p.m. he sank rapidly and death was momentarily expected. Restoratives were applied and hypodermic injections of nitro-glycerine—the most powerful of all heart stimulants—and strychnine were made. His blood-vessels were in a state of collapse, and his condition was so extremely critical that the physicians decided that transfusion was immediately necessary in order to stimulate the heart. Dr. Raenschler, an expert surgeon and son-in-law of Dr. Johnson, was hastily sent for. He opened a vein in the left arm and infused a pint and a half of normal saline matter. The operation was successful, and about 9 o'clock the stricken statesman had revived somewhat.

The news which came later that Secretary Gresham was dying spread like wildfire through the city, and public officials and friends of the Secretary called at the hotel by the score and asked anxiously for information.

President Cleveland, who was at Woodley, was then telephoned to and kept constantly informed as to his Premier's condition. He sent in word that if it was possible for him to see the Secretary or to be any assistance he would be glad to come in, but the physicians stated that it would be impossible for the Secretary to see any one, and he therefore decided to remain at Woodley.

Secretary Gresham was conscious almost the entire evening. Many times he inquired for his son Otto, who is on the way from Ohio. Meanwhile the anxious watchers at the bedside about 9.30 o'clock saw the giant frame of the Secretary convulsed by a severe chill. He sank rapidly, but the chill passed away, and he recovered slightly, and then dozed for a few minutes. The physicians continued to give hypodermic injections of nitro-glycerine. At 12.15 he suffered another rigor.

At 1.15 Secretary Gresham came to the hotel. He had arrived in Washington about 9.30, hastening at once to join the little party of watchers.

By midnight the signs of dissolution were crowding thick and fast. The members of the Secretary's family, who had been excluded earlier in the evening from a fear that their presence might arouse the apprehension of the dying man, had been admitted, for it was plain that Secretary Gresham fully realized his position and was desirous to leave last moments to his loved ones. He had been conscious and conversed calmly with those about him, but as the midnight hour drew near the waning forces of life were no longer equal to the effort, and he sank into silence. Although almost pulseless and without sign of life otherwise, his eyes still showed the gleam of intelligence and appreciation of what was going on around him, and the watchers waited in silent agony of spirit for the last flicker.

[Walter Quinton Gresham came of Kentucky stock that was Virginia generations ago, from roots which have given the country great jurists, statesmen and Presidents. He was born on a farm near Corydon, Indiana, March 17th, 1832, and his mother, now upward of eighty years of age, still lives in the house where the young Gresham, with five brothers and sisters, all of whom still live, first saw the light. Walter was the next to the youngest, and his middle name, Quinton, was given him after one of his father's best friends. The late Walter Q. Gresham figures in the three-fold capacity of soldier, lawyer and statesman, and in all three, he figures creditably. He was a skilful officer, a sound jurist, and a prudent administrator of public affairs, yet he did not rise in any of the three vocations to the first rank. His services in the field were highly appreciated by General Grant. His decision in the Washburn case commanded the admiration of the bar, and attracted the attention of the country. His administration of the public finances under Arthur, and of foreign affairs under Cleveland, secured so just regard

for a lifetime, but neither did they elicit enthusiastic approval. Mr. Gresham, once refused to accept a nomination from the President, but he could not resist the temptation to "run" from his party at the beginning of the campaign of 1892, and to come out for Cleveland. The act would have been political suicide if he had not been selected for Secretary of State. This saved Gresham at the cost of Cleveland. The Democratic leaders never forgave their chief for going out of the party ranks to choose an official who in a given contingency would have succeeded to the Presidency. If Mr. Gresham had exhibited transcendent ability in the Department of State, Cleveland could have repudiated his Democratic critics that he had selected the Indian to be Premier because he had a equal in the ranks of the Democracy; but as a matter of fact, Mr. Cleveland's Secretary proved quite an ordinary man, who could have been duplicated in any of the woods where Democrats are grown. Hence, the bitterness with which the Democratic mouth when Gresham was first appointed has gone on increasing ever since, and it is, according to the *Frisco Bulletin*, no doubt one of the chief causes of Cleveland's unpopularity to-day. As Secretary of State in the present administration Mr. Gresham has had to deal with perhaps more vexatious, intricate and delicate diplomatic affairs than has fallen to the share of most Secretaries of State. From his long judicial experience he was disposed to view every question from the standpoint of equity and equal justice, and the first consideration with him was absolute fairness. If his own country occupied a false position in the matter he thought it was his duty to set it right, even at a sacrifice of material interests, as it might appear at the time. Such a course was certain to subject him to public criticism and he fully realized this in advance, but was in no respect deterred from doing what he thought was right.]

LONDON, May 31st.
The *Times* in its financial article, referring to the attempt to exclude London from a share in the Chinese indemnity loan, says: "Russia will doggedly hang to the idea that the loan shall be confined to Russia, France, and Germany, but says the *Times*, on such terms the loan cannot succeed. The only possible plan is for London also to have a proper share. Even this plan is not politically satisfactory

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